

(C) WPI / Thomson

AN - 2000-687737 [67]

AP - ZA19980002679 19980330

PR - ZA19980002679 19980330

TI - Antiseptic herbal and mineral composition for topical treatment of wounds, e.g. burns or cuts, accelerates healing and prevents infection

IW - ANTISEPTIC HERB MINERAL COMPOSITION TOPICAL TREAT WOUND BURN CUT  
ACCELERATE HEAL PREVENT INFECT

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PN - ZA9802679 A 19991229 DW200067

PD - 1999-12-29

IC - A61K0/00

DC - B04 B07

AB - NOVELTY :

Preparation of an antiseptic herbal composition for treating burns, cuts and similar wounds involves: (a) disintegrating the herbal and mineral ingredients Parkar bark (*Ficus infectoria* Roxb), Neem

Chhal bark (*Azadirachta indica*), Malkangi seed

(*Celastrus*), Karani Chhal bark (*Pongamia pinnata*) and Saravan Geru (*Octire*); (b) pulverizing to form a powder; and (c) forming an aqueous extract of the powder.

- DETAILED DESCRIPTION :

An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a herbal composition for treating burns, cuts and similar wounds, which contains the ingredients specified in (a).

- ACTIVITY :

Vulnerary; antibacterial; antifungal; dermatological.

- MECHANISM OF ACTION :

None given.

- USE :

The composition is useful for treating wounds such as burns, scalds, cuts, abrasions, cracks on the feet and hands, carbuncles, sunburn blisters or skin infections such as urticaria, eczema or scabies. It has antibacterial and antifungal activities, prevents and combats infection and accelerates healing.

- ADVANTAGE :

The composition is relatively soft, smooth and easy to use; has smoothing, cooling and antinfective effects; and promotes rapid healing, possibly without leaving a scar.

- PHARMACEUTICALS :

Preferred Process: The process optionally further involves (d) pulverizing and mixing Phitkari (alum), Sohaga Bhasam (borax) and Jasad Bhasam (zinc ash) to form bhassam powder and (e) adding the product of (d) (specifically at 1-10 wt. %) and a base material (e.g. paraffin or petroleum jelly; specifically at 7-97 wt. %) to the product of (c) (specifically at 2-20 wt. %) and mixing under continuous stirring to give a homogeneous mixture or amalgam. The ingredients of step (a) optionally further include one or more of Rakat Chandan roots (*Pterocarpus santatinus*), neem seed (*Azadirachta indica*) and Ral Niryasgum (*Shoea robusta*), each specifically used at 2-20 wt. %. Preferred Composition: The herbal composition contains each of the components of (a) at 10-30 wt. %; optionally each of the components of (d) at 1-5 wt. %; optionally a base such as paraffin or petroleum jelly; and optionally one or more of Rakat Chandan roots (*Pterocarpus santatinus*), neem seed (*Azadirachta indica*) and Ral Niryasgum (*Shoea robusta*), each at 2-20 wt. %.

- ADMINISTRATION :

D16

Administration is topical, specifically as a cream.

- EXAMPLE :

No specific examples are given.

# REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

FORM P8

PATENTS ACT, 1978  
Publication Particulars  
and Abstract

(Section 32(3)(a) - Regulations (22)(1)(g)&31)

DrG Ref.

530314

21	01	Patent application No.	22	Lodging Date	43	Acceptance Date
982679					1998-09-30	
51	International classification			Not for publication		
A61K			Classified by: Dr GERNTHOLTZ Patent Attorneys of applicant			
71	Full Name(s) of Applicant(s)					
L'Amar International Pvt Ltd						
72	Full name(s) of inventor(s)					
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Earliest priority claimed			33	Country	31	Number
					32	Date
54	Title of invention					
Medicinal composition for treatment of burns, cuts and like wounds						
57	Abstract				Number of sheets	
See next page.						16

**ABSTRACT**

A process of preparing an antiseptic herbal composition for treating burns, cuts and like wounds is disclosed, which includes the steps of disintegrating herbal and mineral ingredients constituted by: Parkar, bark (Ficus infectoria Roxb), Neem Chhal, bark (Azardirachta Indica), Malkangni Seed (Celastrus), Karani Chhal bark (Pongamia Pinnata), Savaran Geru (Octire); of pulverizing the herbal and mineral ingredients of step (a) above to form powder of desired mesh size; and of forming an aqueous extract of the powdered herbal and mineral ingredients of step (b) above.

85 words

DrG REF: 530314

## TITLE OF INVENTION

Medicinal composition.

## FIELD OF INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to a medicinal composition.

More particularly, the invention relates to a medicinal composition for treating burns, cuts and like wounds.

## BACKGROUND TO INVENTION

Various medicinal compositions for treating burns, cuts and like wounds  
10 are known.

It is an object of the invention to provide a novel medicinal composition based on herbal ingredients.

## SUMMARY OF INVENTION

According to the invention, there is provided a process of preparing an  
15 antiseptic herbal composition for treating burns, cuts and like wounds, which includes the following steps:

a) disintegrating herbal and mineral ingredients constituted by:

.1 Parkar, bark (*Ficus infectoria* Roxb),

.2 Neem Chhal, bark (*Azardirachta Indica*),

20 .3 Malkangni Seed (*Celastrus*),

.4 Karani Chhal bark (Pongamia Pinnata),

.5 Savaran Geru (Octire);

b) pulverizing the herbal and mineral ingredients of step (a) above to form powder of desired mesh size; and

5 c) forming an aqueous extract of the powdered herbal and mineral ingredients of step (b) above.

The process may include the further steps of:

10 d) pulverising Phitkari (Alum), Sohaga Bhasam (Borex) and Jasad Bhasam (Zinc ash) and mixing these to form bhasam powder; and

15 e) adding the bhasam powder of the above step (d) and a base material, such as paraffin or petroleum jelly, to the powdered aqueous herbal and mineral extract of step (c) above and mixing these under continuous stirring to get a homogeneous mixture or amalgam for forming an anti-septic healing herbal composition or cream.

Also according to the invention, a process of preparing an antiseptic herbal composition for treating burns, cuts and like wounds includes the following steps:

20 a) disintegrating herbal and mineral ingredients constituted by:

.1 Parkar, bark (Ficus infectoria Roxb),

.2 Neem Chhal, bark (Azardirachta Indica),

.3 Malkangni Seed (Celastrus),

.4 Karani Chhal bark (Pongamia Pinnata),

.5 Savaran Geru (Octire);

- 5       b) pulverizing the herbal and mineral ingredients of step (a) above to form powder of desired mesh size;
- c) forming an aqueous extract of the powdered herbal and mineral ingredients of step (b) above;
- d) pulverising Phitkari (Alum), Sohaga Bhasam (Borex) and Jasad Bhasam (Zinc ash) and mixing to form bhasam powder; and
- 10       e) adding the bhasam powder of the above step (d) and a base material, such as paraffin or petroleum jelly, to the powdered aqueous herbal and mineral extract of step (c) above and mixing these under continuous stirring to get a homogeneous mixture or amalgam for forming an anti-septic healing herbal composition or cream.
- 15

Further according to the invention, a process of preparing an antiseptic herbal composition for treating burns, cuts and like wounds includes the following steps:

- 20       a) disintegrating herbal and mineral ingredients constituted by:
  - .1 Parkar, bark (Ficus infectoria Roxb): 10 to 30 % by weight,

- .2 Neem Chhal, bark (Azardirachta Indica): 10 to 30 % by weight,
  - .3 Malkangni Seed (Celastrus): 10 to 30 % by weight,
  - .4 Karani Chhal bark (Pongamia Pinnata): 10 to 30 % by weight,
  - .5 Savaran Geru (Octire): 10 to 30 % by weight;
- b) pulverizing the herbal and mineral ingredients of step (a) above to form powder of desired mesh size;
  - c) forming an aqueous extract of the powdered herbal and mineral ingredients of step (b) above;
  - d) pulverising Phitkari (Alum) (1 to 5 % by weight), Sohaga Bhasam (Borex) (1 to 5 % by weight) and Jasad Bhasam (Zinc ash) (1 to 5 % by weight) and mixing these to form bhasam powder; and
  - e) adding the bhasam powder of the above step (d) (1 to 10 % by weight) and a base material, such as paraffin or petroleum jelly (7 to 97 % by weight) to the powdered aqueous herbal and mineral extract of step (c) above (2 to 20 % by weight), and mixing these under continuous stirring to get a homogeneous mixture or amalgam for forming an anti-septic healing herbal composition or cream.

The process may optionally include Rakat Chandan roots (Pterocarpus Santatinus) and/or Neem seed (Azadirachta Indica) and/or Ral Niryasgum



(Shoea Robusta) in the herbal and medicinal ingredients of step (a) above for forming an aqueous extract as described in step (c) above.

Alternatively, the process may optionally include Rakat Chandan roots (Pterocarpus Santalinus) (2 to 20 % by weight) and/or Neem seed  
 5 (Azadirachta Indica) (2 to 20 % by weight) and/or Ral Niryasgum (Shoea Robusta) (2 to 20 % by weight) in the herbal and medicinal ingredients of step (a) above for forming an aqueous extract as described in step (c) above.

Further according to the invention, a herbal composition for treating burns,  
 10 cuts and like wounds includes:

- .1 Parkar, bark (Ficus infectoria Roxb),
- .2 Neem Chhal, bark (Azardirachta Indica),
- .3 Malkangni Seed (Celastrus),
- .4 Karani Chhal bark (Pongamia Pinnata),
- 15 .5 Savaran Geru (Octire).

The composition may further include: Phitkari (Alum), Sohaga Bhasam (Borex) and Jasad Bhasam (Zinc ash) mixed to form bhasam powder.

Also according to the invention, a herbal composition for treating burns, cuts and like wounds includes:

- 20 .1 Parkar, bark (Ficus infectoria Roxb): 10 to 30 % by weight,
- .2 Neem Chhal, bark (Azardirachta Indica): 10 to 30 % by weight,

- .3 Malkangni Seed (Celastrus): 10 to 30 % by weight,
- .4 Karani Chhal bark (Pongamia Pinnata): 10 to 30 % by weight,
- .5 Savaran Geru (Octire): 10 to 30 % by weight.

The composition may further include: Phitkari (Alum) (1 to 5 % weight),  
 5 Sohaga Bhasam (Borex) (1 to 5 % by weight) and Jasad Bhasam (Zinc ash) (1 to 5 % by weight) mixed to form bhasam powder.

The composition may further include the bhasam powder and a base material, such as paraffin or petroleum jelly, added to the powdered aqueous herbal and mineral extract.

- 10 The composition may further include the bhasam powder (1 to 10 % by weight) a base material, such as paraffin or petroleum jelly (7 to 97 %) added to the powdered aqueous herbal and mineral extract (20 % by weight).

The composition may include Rakan Chandan roots (Pterocarpus  
 15 Santatinus) and/or Neem seed (Azadirachta Indica) and/or Ral Niryasgum (Shoea Robusta).

The composition may include Rakan Chandan roots (Pterocarpus Santatinus) (2 to 20 % by weight) and/or Neem seed (Azadirachta Indica) (2 to 20 % by weight) and/or Ral Niryasgum (Shoea Robusta) (2 to 20 % by  
 20 weight).

In accordance with the invention a process is disclosed of preparing a herbal antiseptic composition, preferably in the form of a cream for treatment of burns, scalds, cuts, abrasians, cracks on feet and hands,

carbuncles, sunburn blisters, skin infections, such as urticana eszema, scabies and the like.

The anti-septic herbal composition in accordance with the invention is relatively easy to use, is relatively soft, smooth and provides a smoothing  
5 and cooling effect, which possesses antibacterial and antifungal activities, which prevents and fights infection and promotes relatively fast healing and, if possible, without leaving any scar mark of the burn, cut or the like.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF EXAMPLE

For preparing antiseptic fast healing herbal composition, according to this  
10 invention, herbal mineral ingredients as described hereinabove in step (a) above, are procured, cleaned, disintegrated and pulverized to form powder of desired mesh size.

For preparing aqueous herbal and mineral extract, preferably the powdered herbs and savaran geru are filled in cotton bag(s) which are placed into a  
15 jacketted vessel or pan, keeping them completely dipped in water, preferably the water added into the pan is about eight times that of the weight of the total powdered herbs. The pan is now heated at a temperature of about 100°C until 75 % of the water contents is evaporated. The residue of aqueous herbal and mineral extract with the residual herbs  
20 are removed from the pan.

For increasing the storability of the aqueous herbal extract preservative, such as sodium benzoate, is added into it in a predetermined or desired quantity, and the aqueous herbal and mineral extract with the added preservative is again heated in the jacketed pan, at a temperature of about

100°C until it becomes a paste or semisolid. The resultant quantity should be about 25 % of the total herbal ingredients powder initially used for extraction.

While preparing herbal and mineral extract, preferably Rakat Chandan roots (Pterocarpus Santatinus) (2 to 20 % by weight) and/or Neem Seed (Azadirachta Indiciaa) (2 to 20 % by weight) and/or Ral Niryassgum (Shorea Robusta) (2 to 20 % by weight) may also be added in powdered form in the cotton bag(s) and aqueous herbal extraction is prepared as described above. These are optional to increase the efficacy of antiseptic herbal composition.

The aqueous herbal and mineral extract paste so formed comprises about 2 to 20 % by weight, the bhasam powder about 1 to 10 % by weight and the base material about 97 to 70 % by weight. All these components are mixed together under continuous stirring to form the antiseptic healing herbal composition or cream.

The antiseptic healing composition or cream, prepared according to this invention, is applied smoothly and liberally over the clean affected area, twice or thrice a day and is covered with sterile bandage if desired.

The above example is to be considered as illustrative to understand the invention, by way of an example, and is not intended to limit its scope of protection.

**PATENT CLAIMS**

1. A process of preparing an antiseptic herbal composition for treating burns, cuts and like wounds, which includes the following steps:

a) disintegrating herbal and mineral ingredients constituted by:

- 5                   .1     Parkar, bark (*Ficus infectoria* Roxb),  
                  .2     Neem Chhal, bark (*Azardirachta Indica*),  
                  .3     Malkangni Seed (*Celastrus*),  
                  .4     Karani Chhal bark (*Pongamia Pinnata*),  
                  .5     Savaran Geru (*Octire*);

10           b) pulverizing the herbal and mineral ingredients of step (a) above to form powder of desired mesh size; and

c) forming an aqueous extract of the powdered herbal and mineral ingredients of step (b) above.

2. A process as claimed in claim 1, which includes the further steps of:

15           d) pulverising Phitkari (Alum), Sohaga Bhasam (Borex) and Jasad Bhasam (Zinc ash) and mixing these to form bhasam powder; and

20           e) adding the bhasam powder of the above step (d) and a base material, such as paraffin or petroleum jelly, to the powdered aqueous herbal and mineral extract of step (c) above and mixing these under continuous stirring to get a homogeneous

mixture or amalgam for forming an anti-septic healing herbal composition or cream.

3. A process of preparing an antiseptic herbal composition for treating burns, cuts and like wounds, which includes the following steps:

- 5 a) disintegrating herbal and mineral ingredients constituted by:
- .1 Parkar, bark (*Ficus infectoria* Roxb),
  - .2 Neem Chhal, bark (*Azardirachta Indica*),
  - .3 Malkangni Seed (*Celastrus*),
  - .4 Karani Chhal bark (*Pongamia Pinnata*),
  - 10 .5 Savaran Geru (*Octire*);
- b) pulverizing the herbal and mineral ingredients of step (a) above to form powder of desired mesh size;
- c) forming an aqueous extract of the powdered herbal and mineral ingredients of step (b) above;
- 15 d) pulverising Phitkari (Alum), Sohaga Bhasam (Borex) and Jasad Bhasam (Zinc ash) and mixing to form bhasam powder; and
- e) adding the bhasam powder of the above step (d) and a base material, such as paraffin or petroleum jelly, to the powdered aqueous herbal and mineral extract of step (c) above and
- 20 mixing these under continuous stirring to get a homogeneous

mixture or amalgam for forming an anti-septic healing herbal composition or cream.

4. A process of preparing an antiseptic herbal composition for treating burns, cuts and like wounds, which includes the following steps:

- 5 a) disintegrating herbal and mineral ingredients constituted by:
- .1 Parkar, bark (*Ficus infectoria* Roxb): 10 to 30 % by weight,
- .2 Neem Chhal, bark (*Azadirachta Indica*): 10 to 30 % by weight,
- 10 .3 Malkangni Seed (*Celastrus*): 10 to 30 % by weight,
- .4 Karani Chhal bark (*Pongamia Pinnata*): 10 to 30 % by weight,
- .5 Savaran Geru (*Octire*): 10 to 30 % by weight;
- 15 b) pulverizing the herbal and mineral ingredients of step (a) above to form powder of desired mesh size;
- c) forming an aqueous extract of the powdered herbal and mineral ingredients of step (b) above;
- d) pulverising Phitkari (Alum) (1 to 5 % by weight), Sohaga Bhasam (Borex) (1 to 5 % by weight) and Jasad Bhasam (Zinc ash) (1 to 5 % by weight) and mixing these to form bhasam powder; and
- 20

e) adding the bhasam powder of the above step (d) (1 to 10 % by weight) and a base material, such as paraffin or petroleum jelly, (7 to 97 % by weight) to the powdered aqueous herbal and mineral extract of step (c) above (2 to 20 % by weight) and mixing these under continuous stirring to get a homogeneous mixture or amalgam for forming an anti-septic healing herbal composition or cream.

5. A process as claimed in any one of claim 2 to 4, wherein Rakat Chandan roots (*Pterocarpus Santalinus*) and/or Neem seed (*Azadirachta Indica*) and/or Ral Niryasgum (*Shoea Robusta*) are included in the herbal and medicinal ingredients of step (a) above for forming an aqueous extract as described in step (c) above.

6. A process as claimed in claim 4, wherein Rakat Chandan roots (*Pterocarpus Santalinus*) (2 to 20 % by weight) and/or Neem seed (*Azadirachta Indica*) (2 to 20 % by weight) and/or Ral Niryasgum (*Shoea Robusta*) (2 to 20 % by weight) are included in the herbal and medicinal ingredients of step (a) above for forming an aqueous extract as described in step (c) above.

7. A process for preparing an antiseptic herbal composition for healing of burns, cuts, and like wounds substantially as hereinbefore described.

8. A herbal composition for treating burns, cuts and like wounds which includes:

.1 Parkar, bark (*Ficus infectoria* Roxb),



- .2 Neem Chhal, bark (Azardirachta Indica),
- .3 Malkangni Seed (Celastrus),
- .4 Karani Chhal bark (Pongamia Pinnata),
- .5 Savaran Geru (Octire).

5 9. A composition as claimed in claim 8, which further includes: Phitkari (Alum), Sohaga Bhasam (Borex) and Jasad Bhasam (Zinc ash) mixed to form bhasam powder.

10. A herbal composition for treating burns, cuts and like wounds, which includes:

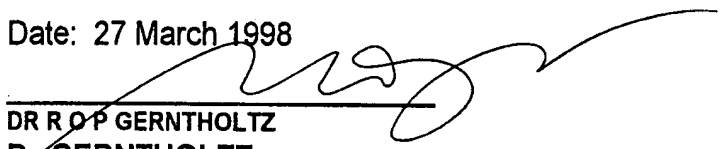
- 10
- .1 Parkar, bark (Ficus infectoria Roxb): 10 to 30 % by weight,
  - .2 Neem Chhal, bark (Azardirachta Indica): 10 to 30 % by weight,
  - .3 Malkangni Seed (Celastrus): 10 to 30 % by weight,
  - .4 Karani Chhal bark (Pongamia Pinnata): 10 to 30 % by weight,
  - .5 Savaran Geru (Octire): 10 to 30 % by weight.

15 11. A composition as claimed in claim 10, which includes: Phitkari (Alum) (1 to 5 % by weight), Sohaga Bhasam (Borex) (1 to 5 % by weight) and Jasad Bhasam (Zinc ash) (1 to 5 % by weight) mixed to form bhasam powder.

20 12. A composition as claimed in claim 9, which further includes the bhasam powder and a base material, such as paraffin or petroleum jelly, added to the powdered aqueous herbal and mineral.

13. A composition as claimed in claim 11, which includes the bhasam powder (1 to 10 % by weight) and a base material, such as paraffin or petroleum jelly (7 to 97 %) added to the powdered aqueous herbal and mineral extract (2 to 20 % by weight).
- 5 14. A composition as claimed in claim 12, which includes Rakan Chandan roots (*Pterocarpus Santalinus*) and/or Neem seed (*Azadirachta Indica*) and/or Ral Niryasgum (*Shoea Robusta*).
15. A composition as claimed in claim 13, which includes Rakan Chandan roots (*Pterocarpus Santalinus*) (2 to 20 % by weight) and/or  
10 Neem seed (*Azadirachta Indica*) (2 to 20 % by weight) and/or Ral Niryasgum (*Shoea Robusta*) (2 to 20 % by weight).
16. A herbal composition substantially as hereinbefore described.

Date: 27 March 1998

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